





SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1881.

## WELL DONE DEMOCRACY.

The work of the second sober thought.

## IMMENSE GAINS!

Alabama.

Democratic gain 6000!!!

Indiana.

Democratic gain 16,000

and the Legislature!

Tennessee.

Democratic gain 9,000

Vermont.

Democratic gain 13,000

Maine.

Democratic gain 15,000

Governor and both Houses.

New Jersey.

Democratic gain 5,000

Michigan.

Democratic gain reported 5,000

Gov. and Legislature.

Ohio.

Democratic gain 25,000

and both Houses.

Georgia.

Democratic gain 10,000

Gov. and both Houses.

Maryland.

Democratic gain 6,000

and Gov. and Legislature.

Pennsylvania.

Democratic gain 20,000

Gov. and both Houses.

Total gain and no loss 129,000

We have not published lately our Bank note list, far want of room. There has been no change, although this Union Bank of Ohio for a short time was in rather bad repute, as was also Illinois money. They are however now taken up by the Fort Wayne Branch Bank as usual.

## DELAWARE.

What is the matter over there, with every body? Even in this Federal delirium the Democratic fever appears to be dying. At the late election in Wilmington, for City Council, the Democrats carried their ticket throughout.

## MARYLAND.

The majority for Thomas, the Democratic candidate for governor, is 505. The intelligence said before the election, let other states go as they might, Maryland would be true to the Whigs. N. C.

## NEW JERSEY.

The Democrats have done up the business in their best style, but the Legislature will be still whig. When the whigs had the ascendancy they prepared for a rainy day, and so arranged the districts that the state must be two thirds democratic to change the complexion of the Legislature; but they will do it. We see it sticking out.

## MICHIGAN.

This conspicuous chap has had his trial, and honorably acquitted by a jury of American citizens. The jury was out but a few minutes. So that this matter is now got a long with, by making considerable of a great man out of mere nothing. We had intended to have given a short sketch of the testimony in the case; but owing to our being unable to issue a paper last week we shall abandon it. We had our first side made up in anticipation of our ink arriving in time for last week's paper, but were disappointed. The whig trial would occupy our entire paper for two months. Spencer, in his closing speech in McLeod's behalf occupied six hours.

The "Ladies Companion" for October came to hand rather later than usual, but not less interesting. No monthly work exceeds this in our estimation.

The "Dollar Magazine" for Oct. upon our table. It has some excellent things in it—the best work we know of at the price, \$1 a volume.

From the *Curtis' Republican*.

Great, Grand, Glorious and Important Event!

FRANCIS THOMAS.

THE WAR HOUSE OF DEMOCRACY.

Elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of 5000 Votes!!!

AND A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Glory enough for three years!

See the following returns.

Counties. Governor. H. of Del.

Democratic. Whig.

Allegany, 54, 2

Baltimore city, 1039, 5

Baltimore co., 914, 5

Cecil, 107, 1

Carroll, 174, 4

Frederick, 208, 4

Annapolis city, 62, 1

Harford, 37, 4

Washington, 150, 4

Prince George's, 253, 4

Calvert, 81, 1

Charles, 84, 1

Queen Anne's, 19, 2

Townsend, 177, 4

Kent, 193, 3

St. Mary's, 210, 3

Charles, 193, 3

Talbot, 93, 3

Somerset, 323, 1

Worcester, 226, 1

Worcester, 204, 1

Thomas majority, 607, 3

From the *Telegraph Register*.

AN AURORA BOREALIS.

OLD SERIES IN HER GLO.

RY!!!

"She comes—the beautiful—the fair!"

We acknowledge slips from the Democrat, the Alter press, the Old Series, and the Southern States.

They all tell the same story. FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED & EIGHTY-SEVEN OF A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY AGAINST JOHN BARKER IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH HE RESIDES. It is well the Judge did not resign. The summing up for Porter, 7,455—Barker, 5,907.

"Conquering and to Conquer!"

Old Pennsylvania Immovable as her own Everlasting Hills.

THE BIRD OF JOKE BEARS ALOT THE GLORIOUS FLAG OF DEMOCRACY!

Democracy—She is our own.

And we are as much in having such a jewel, as we are in having such a jewel.

The waters under, and the rocks upon, are proud in the accident. As for as we have found, the Democrats have nobly done their duty. The colors of Whiggery are trampled down, scattered, and annihilated. The people everywhere in the mountains and down the valleys in the city and hamlets have spoken their unalterable devotion to republicanism.

The hall of Democracy has been in motion with an impetus worthy of the sun of liberty and light. It has rolled through the Commonwealth, and it is again returning with the straight and power of immutable truth.

We have every reason to believe that Governor David H. Porter will be re-elected by the magnificent majority of 10,000!!!

THE REWARD OF MARY—Col. Churchill—promoted to that rank, and appointed inspector of the Army of the United States—was originally a mechanic, or carpenter, we think.

He entered the Army during the last war with Great Britain, and has obtained his present grade solely by his own desert—*Wilmington Chronicle*.

## FROM THE WASHINGTON GLOBE.

## GEORGIA ELECTION.

We publish below the returns of twenty counties for Governor, which, with the totals given previously published by us, make twenty-seven; leaving twenty-six counties remaining to be heard from. McDonald, the Democratic candidate is no doubt elected by a large majority, but any Democrat has received in the State for many years.

The Democrats will also have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. A slip from the "Federal Union" says, "No point but that their majority will be about fifty."

## FOR GOVERNOR.

McDonald, (Dem.) Dawson, (Fed.)

Aggregates of 47 counties published in Monday's Globe.

18,078 17,376

Gamden, 221, 87

Carroll, 563, 300

Cherokee, 593, 394

Columbia, 138, 324

Carroll, 403, 364

Douglas, 259, 492

Douglas, 481, 394

Early, 330, 102

Greene, 416, 119

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## PENNSYLVANIA.

The statement given below is from the Philadelphia Messenger of the 29th, and can be relied on as very nearly correct. The Whigs have no apology for their overthrow in Pennsylvania. They made a most despicable effort to carry the "Key-Stone State" by resorting to every species of chicanery, but their ingenuity could devise. Gov. Porter's majority as far as heard from is 19,359. The low remaining counties will swell it to 20,000.

The two Houses stand 56 Democrats to 23 Whigs. Last year Whigs, but by what majority we do not recollect.

Below, we give returns from the counties as far as received. For the early possession of the intelligence, we are indebted to the conductors of the fast line from Pittsburgh, bringing the result in Allegheny and in our correspondent in Harrisburg. It will be seen that Gov. Porter's majority increases in every quarter.

## GOVERNOR—1841.

Porter. Banks.

Adams, 260

Allegheny, 700

Armstrong, 751

Bucks, 438

Bedford, 200

Berks, 4970

Bradford, 580

Bucks, 403

Cambria, 75

Centre, 1174

Chambers, 140

Clarke, 476

Columbia,



**Public Sale.**  
Will sell at public sale on Saturday, the 23d

city of Quebec near, on my first day at Port, Weymouth, a number of young gentlemen and three English galleys; with horses, water and provisions; some of the goods were nearly new; and leather harness, some sheep, fowls, etc. I saw stacks of good quality wool, cross cut and a number of articles too tedious to

credit of six months will be given on all over three dollars, by the purchaser giving bond and security.

M. ORRICK.  
Hc

**M. H. BROOKS, M. D.**  
SPECIAL FULLY renders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School of Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years ex-

in treating diseases incident to this climate, and prescribes with a good general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his many rich and varied talents will find him at his residence, No. 101, Broadway, New York.

**J. Hawley's**

several years the proprietor has directed particular attention to diseases, having discovered and prepared a medicine peculiarly adapted for those diseases that fall to the lot of the afflicted with, which are particularly pointed out in the label accompanying each

These pills are prepared from rare and expensive plants; they are mild but active, and, as medicines, there is in them a peculiar power for removing symptoms of irritation arising from a foul stomach and bowels. There-

superior to any other physic, as they do not  
 any disagreeable sensation or griping  
 motion; at most kinds of purgative me-  
 dicines; instead they impart new vigor and  
 to the system; create a good appeti-  
 tude, digestion; these pills are used  
 most certain and efficient preventative

jointly, bilious and other cholics, and stomach-complaints, and all diseases and therewith, such as dispeptics, lots of head-ache, goldiness, costive state of bile, pains in either side, stupor, depression of spirits, and often death. In decrease of the skin, and worse, in children; does a person feel a loss of

had taste in the mouth, thirst for cold  
in the stomach, or morbid craving for  
acid; or an uneasy sensation at the pit of  
the stomach with a sourness; a slight chill or  
a feverish heat, or symptoms of fever, a heavy  
head, or a full tongue, or a full pulse, or  
these pills taken in season will cure all such difficulties. Price 25

red and gold by J. Hawley, Gen. Agent,  
J. B. Marsh, 71 Pearl street, N. Y.  
agent.  
HAWLEY'S SALVE, a most valuable  
for sale by  
EVANS & HALL, Gen. Agents,  
New York.

**HENRY COOPER,**  
**Attorney at Law.**  
Berry Street nearly opposite the Press  
Exchange Building.

1811,  
SMITH & HAZARD,  
JEWELRY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

in Salt, Lumber, Produce, Iron,  
Nails, glass, &c,  
And agents for the

LINES.  
*Michigan, Truy & Erie, Merchants*  
*sportation, Detroit, Clinton, &c.*  
 subscribers are prepared to contract for  
 publication of merchandise or machinery

pledged themselves that all property on their farms shall be forwarded without delay at all times to devote themselves strictly to the interests of those who may favor them in such manner.

SMITH & HAZARD,  
New York City, March 27, 1841.

as, a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to perform all kinds of cast-iron work, also attached to the BLACKSMITH SHOP, and independent of all times; and not recommending: terms, price and despatch.

section with the above  
 is a FIRST MILL, in full operation,  
 the above are under the same roof,  
 for sale at fair prices  
 IS, of the following de-  
 s: Wood's Patent Cast  
 1, and 3, and McCor-

W. G. JOHNSON.

...restment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property could on reasonable terms.

**THE** Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel, named, situated on Callahan Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite Court House, which they have fitted up in style. Their rooms are large, air-

moderate, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the choicest and most delicate provisions; their bar with the choice of liquors; their stable with the best of hay, and their coachmen with the most experienced and attentive drivers. We will use with ever ready attendants, and they pledge themselves not to let our doors

who wound themselves and horses will be  
of, shall have it done at a reasonable  
they will give us a call.

LEWIS & EMERY,  
7, 1941.

3. The American House  
 set by an unrepresentative citizen, India  
 uncor, and for the maintenance of the  
 plebeianness of some, &c., &c., is not  
 in the State. A house of this kind has  
 no right to be in the place, and the people  
 want nothing in their part should be want

**New Store.**  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT  
OF DRUGS & MEDICINES  
of superior quality, and

at a low price, just received, at the  
new store of E. A. Campbell. Pro-  
prietors are invited to call and are  
confident that this will be a success-  
ful business. A better argument than can be  
made. R. DYKES.

**Reels**



All letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.  
Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent insertion, when consisting of ten lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Work done on the usual terms.

## THE MUSE.

POETRY BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.  
Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.  
WASHINGTON, August 31, 1841.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is one of the intellectual prodigies whose characters distinguish eras of time. An hundred years hence I doubt whether the American annals will show more than two names—Benjamin Franklin and George Washington—higher than that of John Quincy Adams. Mr. Adams is now 74 years old. But years have made no impression upon his intellect. Mr. Morgan, whose seat in the House is next to that of Mr. Adams, has obtained for me, with permission to publish in the Journal in copy of the poem which I enclose. It was written in July, 1840, under these circumstances. Gen. Ogden informed Mr. Adams that several young ladies in his district had requested him to obtain Mr. Adams' autograph for them in accordance with his request Mr. Adams wrote the following beautiful poem upon "The wants of Man," each stanza upon a sheet of note paper. What American young lady would not prize a precious value upon such an autograph from the illustrious Statesman?

"THE WANTS OF MAN."  
"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long—  
"Tis not with me exactly so—  
But 'tis so in my song.  
My wants are many, and I find  
Would Muster many a score;  
And were each wish a mine of gold,  
I'd should long for more."

I.  
What first I want is daily bread,  
And canvas backs and wine;  
And all the realm of nature spread  
Before me when I'm in my prime.  
Four courses scarcely can provide  
My appetite to quell,  
With four choice cooks from France beside,  
I'd dress my dinner well."

II.  
What next I want is heavy coat,  
Elegant and fur for winter's frost,  
Black and blue for whiter's frost,  
And silk for summer's fire,  
And cashmere shawl, and Brussels lace  
My bosom's front to deck—  
And diamond rings and necklaces to grace,  
And rubies for my neck."

III.  
And then I want a mansion fair,  
And dwelling house in style,  
Four stories high, for wholesome air,  
A massive marble pile;  
With halls for bandquets and for balls,  
All furnished rich and fine,  
With stables ready in stables,  
And cellars for my wine."

IV.  
I want a garden and a park  
My dwelling to surround,  
A thousand acres (bless the mark)  
With walls and gates around,  
Where flocks may range and herds may low,  
And kids and humpkins play—  
And flowers and fruits commingled grow,  
All laden to supply."

V.  
I want, when summer's foliage falls,  
And Autumn strikes the trees,  
A house within the city's walls,  
For comfort and for ease—  
But here as space is scant  
And acres rather rare,  
I'll choose in town a lot, I want  
To occupy—a square."

VI.  
I want a Steward, Butler, Cooks,  
A Coachman, Footman, Grooms;  
A library of well bound books,  
And picture galleries;  
And picture galleries;  
And picture galleries;  
And picture galleries;  
And picture galleries;

VII.  
I want a cabinet of curiosities,  
Of medals, coins, and gems;  
A printing press for private use,  
Of fifty thousand copies;  
And plants and minerals and shells,  
Worms, insects, fishes, birds,  
And every beast on earth that dwells,  
In solitude or herds."

VIII.  
I want a board of luminous plates,  
Of silver and of gold,  
To turn of twenty pounds in weight  
With sculpture's richest mould,  
Plates, dishes all the same;  
Plates, dishes all the same;  
Plates, dishes all the same;  
Plates, dishes all the same;

IX.  
I want a mirror of the largest pane  
From Venice must be brought;  
And sandlewood and bamboo cane  
For chairs and tables brought,  
On all the mantelpieces, clocks  
Of the most costly and rare,  
And screens of ebony and box,  
To grace the stranger's hall."

X.  
I want (who does not want?)—a Wife,  
Affectionate and true,  
The solace of the woes of life,  
And all its joys to pursue,  
Of temper sweet, of yielding will,  
Of firm, yet placid mind,  
With all my faults to love me still,  
With sentiment to live."

XI.  
And as Time's car incessant runs  
And Fortune fills my store;  
I want of daughters and of sons  
From eight to half a score;  
I want (As I can mortal doom  
Each bliss on earth to crave)  
That all girls be chaste and fair—  
The boys all wise and brave."

XII.  
And when my bosom's darling sings  
With melody divine,  
A pendal harp of many strings,  
Must with her voice combine.  
A piano exquisitely wrought  
Must open to her strain;  
That all my daughters may be taught,  
To win the stranger's heart."

XIII.  
My wife and daughters will desire  
Refreshment from pastimes,  
Comedies for the brain require,  
And artificial blooms.  
The Giver, fragrance shall dispense  
And Treasures sweet return;  
Colours revive the flagging sense  
And smoking amber burn."

XIV.  
And when, at night, my weary head  
Begins to droop and doze,  
A southern chamber holds my bed  
For Nature's soft repose.  
With blankets, counterpane and sheet,  
Mattress and bed of down,  
And comfortable for my feet;  
And pillows for my crown."

XVII.  
I want a warm and faithful friend  
To cheer the weary hour,  
Who never to desert will descend,  
Nor bend the knee to power.  
A friend to cheer me when I'm wrong,  
My inmost soul to see,  
And that my friendship proves as strong  
For him, as his for me."

XVIII.  
I want a kind and tender heart,  
For others want to feel;  
A soul secure from Fortune's dart,  
And bosom arm'd with steel.  
And mingling chastisement's rod  
And mingling chastisement's rod  
Submission to the will of God,  
With liberty to man."

XIX.  
I want a keen observing eye;  
An ever listening ear,  
To hear the truth in disguise to spy,  
And wisdom's voice to hear.  
A tongue to speak at virtue's need  
In Heaven's sublimest strain,  
And lips, the cause of man oppress'd  
And never plead in vain."

XX.  
I want uninterrupted health  
To chase the feverish care;  
And streams of never failing wealth  
To cheer me far and near.  
The destitute to clothe and feed  
Free bounty to bestow;  
Supply the poor orphan's need  
And soothe the widow's woe."

XXI.  
I want the genius to conceive,  
The talent to unfold,  
Designs, the vicious to retrieve;  
The virtuous to uphold.  
Inventive power, combining skill;  
A preserving soul, to guard the will  
Of human hearts to mould the will  
And teach from Pole to Pole."

XXII.  
I want the scale of power and place,  
The ensign of command;  
Charged by the People's tribune grace,  
To rule my native land.  
Nor crown me scepter would I ask  
But from my country's will,  
By day by night, to play the task  
Her cup of bliss to fill."

XXIII.  
I want the voice of honest praise  
To follow me behind;  
And to be thought in future days  
The friend of human kind.  
That after age, as they rise  
To praise my country's name,  
In chorus unto the skies  
Their blessings on my name."

XXIV.  
These are the wants of mortal man,  
I cannot want them long;  
For life itself is but a span  
And earthly bliss a song.  
My last great want absorbing all  
Is when beneath the sod,  
And summer's sun to my first call;  
'Tis the mercy of my God."

XXV.  
And oh! while circles in my veins  
Of life the pulse stream;  
And yet a fragment small remains  
Of nature's transient dream;  
My soul, in humble hope unceasing  
Forget not thou to pray,  
That this thy want may be prepared  
To meet the judgment day."

WASHINGTON, 14th June, 1841.

## THE SEA CAPTAIN'S RETURN.

The incidents related in the following tale are true.

Captain Potter of Newport, R. I., was a wealthy and amiable gentleman, whose family consisted of his wife, who was the pattern of virtue, and one daughter, who, though very young, exhibited the polished beauty of her mother and the vivacity of her father. As he was much experienced in the business of a sea captain, he was offered the command of a vessel, which promised great advantage and with great reluctance left his amiable wife and child once more to try his fate on that element, whose composure fares to the gates of unpropitious destruction.

This voyage, once completed, Capt. P. determined to renounce the faithless deep forever, for the quiet of his own fireside. Previous to his departure, he took a gold ring from the finger of his wife, and placed it on his own, saying "should this return not you may rest assured that I am among the unconfined dead of the ocean." With these words he departed. Alas! Mrs. Potter was doomed to drink deep at the fountain of woe. After waiting the period of his expected return, she began to gaze with anxiety on every sail that appeared in view, and eagerly sought every opportunity to learn from public documents some tidings of her husband, or the fate of the ship in which he sailed. But all her efforts were ineffectual; the only information that could be, or at least ever was obtained on the subject was from an English vessel, which ran thus: May 16, 1797, spoke with the Ranger, from Newport, Capt. Potter, master, in 38 days, 30 m. W. This indefinite intelligence was far from cheering the heavy heart of Mrs. Potter; when she saw others blithe it only reminded her of her own sadness; while others were enjoying the reciprocity of conjugal society, it pointed her to the loneliness of her own heart. While other children were happy in the smiles of their parents, her angel little Mary would climb upon her knee, and with accents that rend a mother's heart, inquire if her father would not return. But month after month wasted away; season after season rolled their tireless wheels along until fourteen years had been added to the congregated centuries of the past; yet no tidings of Capt. Potter; not even a probable conjecture, concerning the dark mysteries of his fate.

Time that changes all things had worn away the acuteness of Mrs. Potter's grief, which was far more intense than it would have been had she really wept at her grave and known that the last moments of her husband had been soothed by affection. As this last voyage of the captain seemed to be to the unknown coast, she was called the widow Potter. Having a splendid mansion, and a country seat of great value, her hand was sought by many, and as often rejected, until a bachelor who had resented the charms of woman kind for a quarter of a century, was smitten with the bewitching of this worthy matron, or with the comeliness of her possessions. She at length consented that her name should be changed to Morane, and the bride day was appointed, the arrangements were made to greet the coming period with due festivity and mirth. The guests began to be more numerous than usual; every father had her tale of weddings to tell; even the

phlegmatic began to surmise that something unusual was about to be done at the mansion of the widow Potter.

Late in the afternoon of a cold, stormy day in November, a penniless beggar called at a neighboring house and inquired whether the widow Potter lived in this part of the city. His appearance denoted the most extreme poverty, his emaciated form was reduced almost to a skeleton; deep furrows were drawn in his cheeks, and his tottering frame seemed to be stiffened in every joint by disease or hardships. Yet there was something in his eye that told he was born to a better fortune. "Yes," said his informant, "at the very next door, and to-night she is to be married."

"Is to be married!" said the beggar. "How long has her husband been dead?" "These many long years; he went off to sea and has not been heard of since."

"How has she sustained herself since her husband's death?" "She has an unblemished character," "Has she any children?" "One daughter only, who has become a fine young lady."

"I must see her before she is married; I have some communications of importance." So saying, he hurried as fast as his feeble limbs would allow to the splendid dwelling of the widow Potter. The maid in attendance being summoned, and seeing a beggar before her, was about to close the doors against him, but the stranger interrupted her by saying: "Madam, may a beggar be permitted to see the widow Potter?"

"We expect company to-night," answered the maid, "therefore you must leave immediately." "The widow Potter I must see," rejoined the beggar interrupting her. "The maid who would have been glad to dismiss her unsightly guest at this juncture, began to be somewhat angry and passionate, exclaimed "Begone, we can't hear you now."

But the man of woe was still more importunate, rightly thinking he was not likely to gain admittance without making known his errand, accosted the maid still more earnestly, "young woman I have some tidings of very great importance to communicate to the mistress of this mansion, which were given to me in trust by Capt. Potter, the former proprietor of this place." At the mention of this he was permitted to enter. The lady who was soon to be Mrs. Morane, was informed that rude beggar had some important information for her and desired to see her immediately, whereupon she arose to meet him; but Morane, who could not bear to have his intended bride absent for a moment, remonstrated.

"Let him be called in," said he, "if he has any secrets to reveal let us hear them together." Accordingly he was shown into the apartment, where sat Mr. Morane, Mrs. Potter and her daughter. "From whence have you wandered?" asked Mrs. Potter.

"From the vile shores of Barbary," "Doubtless you have suffered much; cruel people inhabit those regions." "Much have I suffered—I was once in easy circumstances but alas! the elements have sported with this vacillating frame!" "Yes, deep are the lines of hardship which are marked on thy furrowed cheeks."

The wanderer gazed on the young Miss Potter, and was observed to weep. "Why those tears, hapless old man?" inquired Mrs. Potter.

"Alas! rejoined the tremulous voice of the beggar, I once had a daughter who might have become what she is now, but since the third birth day dawned on her cherub form these eyes have never beheld her!" "Come, come," ejaculated Morane; who was anxious that the intruder should depart, let us have your tale of secrecy."

"It shall be given to Mrs. Potter only, and to her alone." "That cannot be," muttered Morane. "But I have made a promise," "What of your promise?" "It is sacred as my life."

"Well, speak and depart," said Morane. The beggar, who until now had been suppliant, assumed an attitude of authority, his eye which had thus far been beamless, kindled into an expression of the most benign determination.

"I have," said he, "a revelation entrusted me by Capt. Potter himself." At the mention of his name all was anxiety and attention; in her perturbation the latter let fall a volume of poems which she held in her hand; the daughter grew pale with solicitude, on hearing the name of her father.

"And sooner than betray my trust," continued he, "this right arm shall perish." The pathos and vehemence with which he uttered this last sentence caused the blood to chill through their veins and "rush like a cataract upon their hearts."

Morane finding remonstrance was vain; consented for them to retire by themselves. The man of woe having quitted their fears, that no harm should befall the honorable lady.

"There," said he, as he closed the door after them, "have you any knowledge of this," presenting to her at the same time a gold ring.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Potter, "it is the one my husband wore away and I would have given thousands to see it return on that same hand, but now I am convinced that he is among the unknelt victims that feed the monsters of the deep."

"How long since your husband's departure?" "Fourteen years." "Could you recognize him after so long an absence?" "Most certainly I could. If his features are so changed, just behind the thumb of my left hand his name is inscribed in unfading characters; in that I cannot be deceived."

"Read that," said the stranger as he gave her his callous hand. The lady was just able to read "David Potter," and sank exhausted by her agitated feelings. The noise of her fall brought Morane into the apartment, with several of the wedding guests who had now arrived and beholding Mrs. Potter senseless upon the floor, supposing some violence had been done to her person, they ordered the supposed ruffian to leave the house immediately.

mediately. In vain did he protest his innocence. He was seized and forcibly dragged out. As soon as Mrs. P. had recovered sufficiently to speak—merciful heaven! exclaimed the anxious lady, "where is my husband? where is Capt. Potter? Do I dream or is it a reality?" "The woman is mad," says one; "her brain is crazed," cried another. "It is the wild impulse of a dream," continued a third.

Capt. Potter who had been thus forcibly dragged from his own house, was at length called back to the scene from which he had been compelled, though reluctantly, to retire. The priest who had by this time arrived, was overjoyed to see his old friend the Captain. "Rejoice," said he to Mrs. Potter, "thy husband was dead and is alive, was lost and is found." Captain Potter now requested all to be seated that he might make known to them the story of his long absence. Order was soon restored, and he proceeded as follows: "You behold in me the same Capt. Potter, who has been an unwilling exile from his home for fourteen years. I was captured by an Algerine pirate ship, near the Island of Malta, and compelled to serve those vile hordes. Oh, how hard is servitude among a people whose tenderest mercies are cruel. I was forced to labor at the oar, and when from fatigue I could no longer grasp the muscles of my hands were seared with a hot brand until my hands were immovably clenched. I sighed for death to come and remove my insupportable load; every year seemed an age, so tardy did the wheels of time move along. At length by a treaty with the United States the Dey of Algiers was required to release all American slaves. Being set at liberty, I embarked for this country; we encountered a furious gale which drove the vessel on a desert island, here all the crew perished except four, who were taken off by a merchant ship in a state of insensibility. The vessel which rescued us was bound to the East Indies. On her return to Liverpool, I was pressed on board a man of war and compelled to serve three years before I could make my escape."

From the moment I learnt this intended marriage I resolved to surprise you in the manner you have seen; you saw me weep at the sight of my own form; they were the tears of joy. Having suffered incredible hardships, both by sea and land, I stand before you in these tattered garments with a broken constitution, rendered infirm by intense bodily exercise, yet rejoicing that I am permitted to stand among my former friends and in the land of the free. And, said the weather beaten mariner, addressing himself to his wife, if you prefer this gentleman whom you was about to wed, all shall be right, if you prefer your former husband he will be happy in your choice. Let me have my first betrothal said the agitated lady. Poor Morane sat like one torpid; he was stupefied, he attempted to appear indifferent but retired as soon as the forms of ceremony would permit. His career was short, he came to the grave a wretched inmate in a few short years. On the following day Capt. Potter invited his friends and neighbors to meet him at the country seat. The scene was one of lively interest and the Captain returned home with this salutary lesson indelibly stamped upon his mind, never to forget or forsake those in adversity.

From the Madisonian.

## A FISCAL AGENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT, AND A CURRENCY AGENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

Let government establish depositories for the safe keeping of its monies, at all the important commercial points throughout the Union. Call these depositories, agencies, banks of deposit, subtreasuries or anything else fancy may suggest. Place each of them under the care of three different individuals, one of whom shall be called receiver, another cashier, and the other teller. The receiver shall receive, the cashier shall keep and the teller shall pay out all monies deposited. Let each of these officers be appointed by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Give to each one of them when necessary, an assistant, who shall act as first book-keeper in his department, and who shall also receive his appointment from the Executive & Senate. If deemed necessary or wise, after full discussion, let the constitution or law be so amended as to secure to the President, in relation to those officers, the power of temporary suspension, but not final removal without the consent of the Senate.

Let the obligations of duty resting upon each and all of them, be of such a character and so prescribed as to make them answerable in some measure for the misconduct of each, as well as compel them to watch, supervise, and check each other, and report delinquencies when discovered at head quarters.

Thus far the interests of the government would be alone provided for. But the necessities of the people require the agencies of some scheme which will furnish them with a national currency, or medium of exchange, of undoubted, substantial and uniform value. In order to accomplish so high a benefit for the country it is proposed that government should cause to be prepared a suitable quantity of certificates of deposit, or treasury notes, in denominations of twenty dollars and upwards, and in convenient forms and with suitable engraving for circulation amongst the people. Let these certificates of deposit, or Treasury notes be distributed amongst the different Government depositories in such proportion as may meet fully the demand for them. Let every citizen throughout the country have the privilege of depositing any amount of specie in these depositories, and the right accruing thereupon to demand in exchange for the same, these certificates or notes of government, payable on demand at the place of deposit in specie, and receiveable everywhere in payment of Government dues and for public lands. This privilege would place it in the power of every individual to convert his local bank notes, when payable in specie into the National currency based dollar for dollar, on the specie deposited, receivable at all points for public dues, and endorsed by the highest authority and best guaranty known to the people that of their own government. The quantity of such national currency which would thus be brought into circulation, would be precisely commensurate with the demand for it.

Under such a system, the productive power of the country would be the money creating, the money making power. The money power would be separated from the political power. The money power grows out of the right, the power to use money; and the use of money, public or private, is totally prohibited and excluded from the operations of the system. The Government would simply become the keeper of the treasure of the nation and in its issues of certificates or notes to individuals, would incur no other obligation than such as would be incident to a bank of deposit, or to its character of keeper of such monies.

This relation to the public would afford the most effective facilities for borrowing money in war and all public emergencies. Proposals from the government to exchange its stock, bearing a reasonable rate of interest, for its certificates or notes in circulation, would be readily embraced by money holders. The result would be the funding of such certificates or notes by the government, and the immediate possession and use of the specie originally deposited in exchange for them; a greater facility and more prompt mode of realizing cash in any emergency than could be afforded by any other scheme yet devised.

An indispensable feature in the scheme would be the collection of the public dues exclusively in specie and the certificates and notes of government issued in exchange therefor. Any connection with the local banks of the banking system as totally excluded from this scheme. No other banking operation would be necessary than the transfer from point to point for government purposes, the certificates or notes in government received in payment for public dues. Or if government paper should be more valuable and individuals should prefer to pay their dues to government in specie, no transfer of such funds would be necessary, inasmuch as checks drawn by government on specific deposits at the commercial points of the country would be generally more valuable than the specie itself, and consequently readily received in payment of government creditors. In this scheme all constitutional objections are avoided—no Fiscal Corporation nor Bank of Discount is established.

A fiscal agent for the government and a Currency agent for the people is provided, with unlimited power to do good, and no power to do harm.

A national currency of the highest possible value and credit, fully commensurate with the resources, the uses and necessities of the whole country, would be the certain and inevitable result of its operations.

The above brief outline of a system of joint fiscal and currency agency is submitted in the consideration of the administration of John Tyler and of the people of the United States.

A member of the 27th Congress.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1841.

## THE ORPHAN'S PROCESSION!

Great God! That ever, in this country, we should be called upon to record such facts! To what are we, as a nation destined? Has the spirit of truth, honesty, and honor desert us all? O Heaven! Can the spirit of Girard himself be hovering over our country? Nay! Has the Almighty left us to work out our eternal destruction!

We had hardly believed, we hardly could believe without unimpeachable evidence that the following could have taken place. The Orphan's Procession! For what? For their last heritage! For the bread stolen from their lips by bank robbers now rolling in wealth and luxury! For the loss of the means appropriated to hide their unfortunate nakedness, and to shelter them from the blasts of the pelting and piling storms of winter! Yet it is even so.

probably no more. The regulating power of our state bank exerted through the voluntary action of the people in withdrawing specie from them, and converting it into the national currency, would prove to be abundantly sufficient; potent beyond resistance. The tendency of this process would be to encourage the introduction and retention of the precious metals, and sustain practically the gold and silver standard of value—a line of its duty which the government seems studiously and purposely to have avoided from 1791 to 1837. A commendation the most conclusive and decisive in favor of such a scheme of furnishing a national currency, is that it totally excludes the public money by public agents or individuals, the discount of promissory notes, or of bills of exchange, or any other act of loaning money, or granting facilities of credit. It would have no stockholders, lenders, debtors nor borrowers. Newspaper editors, politicians, speculators, stockholders, or any other class, could get no accommodations from it. Its issues would be confined to the specie deposits. The specie deposits, under the operations of trade and business, would be fully equal to all just wants of the country for a currency, especially a national currency. When deposited the specie would be represented in the business of country by the very best and most truthful representative that could be devised.

Under such a system, the productive power of the country would be the money creating, the money making power. The money power would be separated from the political power. The money power grows out of the right, the power to use money; and the use of money, public or private, is totally prohibited and excluded from the operations of the system. The Government would simply become the keeper of the treasure of the nation and in its issues of certificates or notes to individuals, would incur no other obligation than such as would be incident to a bank of deposit, or to its character of keeper of such monies.

This relation to the public would afford the most effective facilities for borrowing money in war and all public emergencies. Proposals from the government to exchange its stock, bearing a reasonable rate of interest, for its certificates or notes in circulation, would be readily embraced by money holders. The result would be the funding of such certificates or notes by the government, and the immediate possession and use of the specie originally deposited in exchange for them; a greater facility and more prompt mode of realizing cash in any emergency than could be afforded by any other scheme yet devised.

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The failure of the United States Bank, now proved to have been rotten and bankrupt years upon years, has brought misery and woe upon the widow and fatherless. Every dollar left by the philanthropic Girard for the orphan has been squandered to reward partisan editors and politicians. Millions of his money have been squandered by those who now roll in wealth. And what has the poor orphan got? Nothing! Millions upon millions gone, which were intended for his benefit—for the benefit of the whole! Even hundreds of thousands have been squandered on an unfinished building—merely to give the trustees and beneficiaries fat jobs!

We have no patience to pursue this matter at present as our feelings dictate. We extract the following from an article in a Philadelphia paper:

THE ORPHAN'S PROCESSION.—The procession of the Orphan Boys on Saturday afternoon was truly an imposing and solemn spectacle: imposing from the number of orphans, and solemn from the contemplation of the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the wicked robbers of their inheritance.

The procession formed in the State House Yard, between the hours of two and three o'clock. The boys of all ages from twelve to six years, and were many hundreds in number. Each had worn a cap of one of his arms, as a mourning token in memory of Girard and the loss of the poor orphan of their munificent bequest. After the procession had organized, it marched, through the principal streets to slow and mournful music, which called up melancholly associations, and added interest to the pageant. The banners, for the most part, were plain white muslin, trimmed with black and lettered with important and emphatic sentences, such as:— "Freemen, come to the rescue of the Orphans, and punish the spoilers of their inheritance."

"The Girard Orphan Boys will remember those who robbed them to fatten upon the spoils." "Banish from our city the rulers who have been guilty of defrauding the Orphan Boys." "Our benefactor cries aloud from his grave for vengeance upon the violators of his trust."

"We mourn for the loss of the bequest of Stephen Girard, but much more that of mental improvement." "A beautiful blue silk banner, with red and black ribbon, and wreathed with roses, contained the following lettering, wrought by the needle of a benevolent and accomplished lady of the Northern Liberties:— "Seventh Ward, N. L. W. Lament our Loss."

Another beautiful banner, contained a representation of a house, and an oak tree over shadowing it, and the motto, "Great outbreaks from little acorns grow." In the procession we noticed a very handsome model of the "plain and substantial college"—intended by Girard for the orphan. It was an object of much curiosity, and was borne upon the shoulders of four small boys, who walked by their side. The model was lettered "The College as intended by Girard and the Grecian Temple of the plunderers." The procession was directed by a very intelligent looking lad, mounted on a small black pony, with a baton in his hand, and a badge of Marshall in gold letters on his hat. Many of the boys in the procession, plainly spoke by their appearance their want of a father; for ragged and patched garments, and feet without shoes and stockings, above tongues of most marvellous organs. They spoke a tale of poverty, ignorance and misery, and plainly revealed how much they had been wronged by the high born villain who have squandered away, and feasted and merried upon their most sacred inheritance.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1841.

WELL DONE DEMOCRACY.  
The work of the second sober thought.  
IMMENSE GAINS!

Alabama.	Democratic gain	60,000!!!
Indiana.	Democratic gain and the Legislature!	15,000
Tennessee.	Democratic gain	9,000
Vermont.	Democratic gain	13,000
Maine.	Democratic gain	15,000
New Jersey.	Governor and both Houses.	5,000
Michigan.	Democratic gain reported	5,000
Ohio.	Gov. and Legislature.	25,000
Georgia.	Democratic gain	10,000
Maryland.	Gov. and both Houses	6,000
Pennsylvania.	and Gov. and Legislature.	20,000
	Gov. and both Houses	
Total gain and no loss		129,000

Andrew Evans of Owen county was appointed last winter one of the board of equalization. The late Circuit court gave him an additional situation in Jeffersonville, on account of forgery. It is said he very reluctantly accepted the latter appointment; but as he has however entered upon the discharge of his duties the first office has become vacant, which it will be the duty of the next Legislature to fill.

The new bank of Circleville, Ohio, has finally gone by the board, and made an assignment of its assets.

We see it proposed that the next Legislature relieve the people by increasing the present stay law to one and two years, and to abolish imprisonment for debt. That so long a stay as is proposed will be of service to the Community we have some doubt; but that our statute book should no longer be disgraced by a law to imprison an unfortunate debtor we think there would hardly be a dissenting voice.

A SPECK OF COMFORT.—Under this caption friend Seaton of the Tippecanoe Journal makes a small flourish over a single county in Georgia that has gained about 100 whig votes since last fall. Small favors thankfully received about these days, eh?

The yellow fever is still raging with great mortality at New Orleans. It is also making fearful ravages in Natchez.

Indiana set the ball in motion, and it has rolled on with increased impetuosity until it has passed over almost every state in the Union. The Pennsylvanians gave it such a tremendous kick that the last tidings we had of it, it was going through Michigan with the velocity of light. The Whigs fleeing like the sinner from the wrath to come. The shouts of the multitude make the welkin ring from Maine to Georgia—from the shores of the Atlantic to the head waters of salt rivers, whether a large number of democrats were sent last fall on an exploring expedition.—The cry is "keep that ball in motion;" and every state responds WE WILL!!

Hon. Andrew Kennedy, our Representative in Congress from this district is in town, and by the request of several of our citizens will give an account of his stewardship this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Presbyterian church.

We stopped the Paper last week to announce that we were out of ink! By the kindness of our friend Ellis of the Goshen Democrat, we are enabled to resume, and continue we trust, until our ink arrives, which we are expecting daily. By negligence and loss of a keg of ink on the road from Cincinnati, we have been put to great inconvenience and much damage.

An inquest was held on the body of a man found on the farm of Jacob Dix, in Adams county, Ia., on Thursday, the 14th inst.—He was a man about 35 years of age; about five feet and a half high, and was of the name of John Reece, formerly of Stark county, Ohio.

Verdict of the Jury:—"Died by the visitation of God in a natural way, and not by the violence of man."

Our election news occupies much space and excludes almost every thing else intended for the last side. We will endeavor to give a more interesting paper next week, especially for the Whigs!

We have not published lately our Bank note list, for want of room. There has however been no change, although the Urbana Bank of Ohio for a short time was in rather bad repute, as was also Illinois money.—They are however now taken at the Fort Wayne Branch Bank as usual.

**DELAWARE.**  
What is the matter everywhere, with every body. Even in little federal Delaware the Democratic fever appears to be raging. At the late election in Wilmington, for City Council, the Democrats carried their ticket throughout.

**MARYLAND.**  
The majority for Thomas, the Democratic candidate for governor, is 505. The Intelligence said before the election, let other states go as they might, Maryland would be true to the whigs. N. C.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
The Democrats have done up the business in their best style, but the Legislature will be still whig. When the whigs had the ascendancy they prepared for a rainy day, and so arranged the districts that the state must be two thirds democratic to change the complexion of the Legislature; but they will do it. We see it sticking out.

**M'LEOD.**  
This conspicuous chap has had his trial, and honorably acquitted by a jury of American citizens. The jury was out but a few minutes. So that this matter is now got along with, by making considerable of a great man out of mere nothing. We had intended to have given a short sketch of the testimony in the case; but owing to our being unable to issue a paper last week we shall abandon it. We had our first side made up in anticipation of our ink arriving in time for last week's paper, but were disappointed.—The whole trial would occupy our entire paper for two months. Spencer, in his closing speech in McLeod's behalf occupied six hours.

The "Ladies Companion" for October came to hand rather later than usual, but not less interesting.—No monthly work excels this in our estimation.

"The Dollar Magazine" for Oct. is upon our table. It has some excellent things in it—the best work we know of at the price, \$1 in advance.

From the Carroll Republican.  
**Great, Grand, Glorious and Important Event!**

**FRANCIS THOMAS.**  
THE WAR HORSE OF  
**DEMOCRACY.**  
Elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of  
**600 Votes!!!**

AND A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN  
THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
Glory enough for three years!

See the following returns:  
Counties. Governor. H. of Del.

Counties.	Governor.	H. of Del.
Allegany,	1049	2
Baltimore Co.,	914	3
Cecil,	407	3
Carroll,	174	4
Frederick,	206	5
Annapolis city,	69	1
Harford,	47	4
Washington,	130	4
Prince George's,	137	4
Anne Arundel,	258	4
Calver,	80	3
Caroline,	54	2
Queen Anne's,	19	2
Montgomery,	177	4
Kent,	111	3
St. Mary's,	193	3
Charles,	250	3
Tall ot,	93	3
Somerset,	323	4
Dorchester,	326	1
Westchester,	594	4
	3071	43
	2464	35
	2464	35

Thomas majority, 697  
From the Toledo Register.—Extra.  
**AN AURORA BOREALIS!**  
**OLD BERKS IN HER GLORY!!!**

"She comes—the beautiful—the fleet!"  
We acknowledge slips from the Democrat. The Alder press, the Old Berks, and the Journal. They all tell the same story—FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE OF A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY against John Banks in the county in which he resides. It is well the Judge did not resign. The summing up is for Porter, 7,455—Banks, 2,968.

**"Conquering and to Conquer—"**  
Old Pennsylvania Immovable as her own Everlasting Hills.

THE BED OF JOVE BEARS ALOFT THE GLORIOUS FLAG OF DEMOCRACY!

Democracy.—She is our own.  
And we as rich in having such a jewel.  
At twenty years, if all their sands were pearl,  
The waters nectar, and the rocks pure gold.

It joys our hearts says the Philadelphia Times to proclaim that our party and our principles are proudly in the ascendant. As far as we have heard, the Democrats have nobly done their duty. The cohorts of Whiggery are trodden down, scattered, and annihilated. The people every where—in the mountains and down the vale—in the city and hamlet—have spoken their unalterable devotion to republican freedom. The hall of Democracy has been set in motion with an impetus worthy of the sons of liberty and light. It has rolled through the Commonwealth, and is again returning with the strength and power of immutable truth. We have every reason to believe that Governor David R. Porter will be re-elected by the magnificent majority of 10,000!!!

THE REWARD OF MERT.—Col. Churchill—just promoted to that rank and appointed Inspector of the Army of the United States—was originally a mechanic, or carpenter we think. He entered the Army during the last war with Great Britain, and has attained his present grade solely by his own desert.—Wilmington Chronicle.

From the Washington Herald.  
**GEORGIA ELECTION.**  
We publish below the returns for twenty counties for Governor, which, with the figures previously published by us, make sixty-seven; leaving twenty-six counties remaining to be heard from. McDonald, the Democratic candidate is no doubt elected by a larger majority than any Democrat has received in the State for many years.

The Democrats will also have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. A slip from the "Federal Union" says, "a joint ballot their majority will be about forty."

**For Governor.**  
McDonald, (Dem.) Dawson, (Fed.)

Counties published in Monday's Globe.	18,078	17,376
Camden,	221	99
Carroll,	563	300
Cherokee,	598	394
Columbia,	188	324
Crawford,	483	354
Dawson,	250	422
Dooly,	584	224
Early,	330	182
Glenn,	416	112
Glynn,	26	107
Holmes,	704	599
Macou,	333	348
Palmer,	616	522
Tatall,	81	248
Twigg,	508	394
Walker,	568	325
Wilkinson,	535	349
Butts,	200 mjs.	
Pike,	188	
Pulaski,	347	123

Democratic majority, so far, 3,885.  
Democratic gain compared with the presidential election last fall, 7,933. The Federal majority in the State was then 8,240.

**INDIAN WARS ON TEXAS.**  
Intelligence has been received, that the Cimanches will soon make an attack upon Texas. They are only waiting for the leaves to fall from the trees, to make a general attack upon the frontier. Propositions were made for the Osages to send them four hundred warriors, which the Osages refused on account of their friendship for white people. How far they may succeed, time alone will show. They have appointed a place of general rendezvous, they have sent a pipe to all the adjoining tribes and solicited their co-operation. We also learn that the Cimanche had procured the aid of a tribe or band of men that are not Indians, amounting to several hundred; from the description given, our informant supposes them to be either Spaniards or Mexicans. The Councils are reported to have some seventy-five or a hundred white children with them, of whom they make servants.—Phil. daily C. Co.

From the Toledo Register.—Extra.  
**THE SUBLIME MORAL TRIUMPH IN OHIO.**

Truth crushed to earth will rise again;  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But error wounded in pain,  
And dies amid her worshippers.

Let Chapman now Crow.  
We have received by this evening's mail the first ship from Ohio Steamship Office conveying the joyful intelligence that there is Democratic Majority in both branches of the Ohio Legislature. It consists of 36 Senators and 72 Representatives.

What a severe but just lesson does the result of the elections this fall teach to the Whigs! It proves the brevity of triumphs brought about by misrepresentation and by appeals to sectional feeling, and to the worst passions of our nature, instead of resorting to reason and dispassionate enquiry and investigation. It proves, that if the People trusted briefly the professions of the whig leaders before Election, they condemn their actions in a brief time after.

We see in the judgement of the People given at the polls this fall, (with the question clearly before them for their condemnation or approval) their emphatic verdict against a NATIONAL BANK.

We give below the returns, of the correctness of which there can be little or no doubt. It will be seen that there is a democratic majority of TWO in each branch. Last year there was a whig majority of 30 or more in the lower house. The state gave upwards of 23,000 mjs. for Harrison last fall.

Counties.	Governor.	H. of Del.
Hamilton	1049	2
Ross, Pike, & Co.	914	3
Jefferson & Carroll	407	3
Washington, Morgan & Co.	174	4
Guernsey and Monroe	206	5
Columbia	69	1
Adams, & Co.	47	4
Lucas, Wilcox, & Co.	130	4
Princeton	137	4
Adams, & Co.	258	4
Calver,	80	3
Caroline,	54	2
Queen Anne's,	19	2
Montgomery,	177	4
Kent,	111	3
St. Mary's,	193	3
Charles,	250	3
Tall ot,	93	3
Somerset,	323	4
Dorchester,	326	1
Westchester,	594	4
	3071	43
	2464	35
	2464	35

Democrat's Elected.

Fairfield,	gain.
Knox,	gain.
Hamilton,	gain.
Hocking, Ross, Pike & Jackson,	do
Delaware, Marion and Crawford,	do
Licking,	gain
Bull,	gain
Belmont,	gain
Sucess, Sandusky, Hancock, & Co.,	gain
Jefferson and Carroll,	gain
Washington, Morgan and Perry,	gain
Wayne,	gain
Consocton,	gain
Champaign, Logan & Union,	gain
Summit,	gain
Trumbull,	gain
Stark,	gain
Tuscarawas and Holmes,	gain
Monroe,	gain
Adams, Highland and Fayette,	gain
Lucas, & Co.	gain

Federalists Elected.

Franklin,	2
Madison and Clark,	1
Montgomery,	2
Warren,	1
Preble,	1
Muskingum,	2
Pickaway,	1
Harrison,	1
Campaign,	1
Guernsey,	1
Huron and Erie,	1
Delaware Marion and Crawford,	1
Logan and Union,	1
Miami, Dark, & Co.,	3
Summit,	1
Portage,	1
Lorain,	1
Ashtabula,	1
Medina,	1
Clermont, Brown, & Co.,	3
Lake,	1
Angus,	2
Allegheny and Meigs,	1
Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto,	1
Adams, Highland and Fayette,	1

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
The statement given above is from the Philadelphia Messenger of the 20th, and can be relied on as very nearly correct. The Whigs have no apology for their overthrow in Pennsylvania. They made a most desperate effort to carry the "Key-Stone State" by resorting to every species of chicanery that their ingenuity could devise. Gov. Porter's majority as far as heard from is 19,359. The remaining counties will swell it a

**20,000.**  
The two Houses stand 58 democrats to 23 Whigs. Last year Whig; but by what majority we do not recollect.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Below we give returns from the counties as far as received. For the early possession of the intelligence, we are indebted to the conductor of the fast line from Pittsburgh, bringing the result in Allegheny; and to our correspondent in Harrisburgh. It will be seen that Gov. Porter's majorities increase in every quarter.

**GOVERNOR—1841.**

Majorities.

Porter.	Banks.
Adams,	360
Allegheny,	700
Armstrong,	751
Beaver,	439
Bedford,	200
Berks,	4570
Bradford,	580
Bulter,	120
Bucks,	405
Cambria,	75
Centre,	1174
Chester,	140
Clarion,	
Cleungford,	475
Cumberland,	800
Clinton,	175
Columbia,	1600
Dauphin,	400
Delaware,	275
Fayette,	900
Franklin,	200
Greene,	845
Huntingdon,	726
Indiana,	400
Juniata,	200
Lancaster,	3164
Lehigh,	228
Luzerne,	1146
Lycoming,	800
Lebanon,	296
Mercer,	441
Mifflin,	215
Monroe,	1100
Montgomery,	1262
Northampton,	1156
Northumberland,	1034
Perry,	956
Philadelphia city,	1540
Philadelphia county,	3771
Pike,	994
Schuylkill,	750
Susquehanna,	1100
Somerset,	500
Union,	
Wayne,	
Westmoreland,	1990
Washington,	200
York,	1347

**THE MCLEOD CASE—ACQUITTAL.**

Well, McLeod is acquitted, certainly.—

This is as we all long predicted. No other result was expected. The case was brought to a close on Tuesday, the 12th. On Monday evening Attorney General Hall summed up the evidence, and occupied the attention of the court until 10 o'clock, the hour of adjournment, without concluding. At the opening of court on Tuesday, he spoke until half past twelve, when the court took a recess. A few minutes past two o'clock, his honor Judge Gridley commenced the delivery of his charge, which occupied precisely two hours.

The case was then given to the jury, and they retired in the charge of an officer, and after being absent about thirty minutes, they returned into court having agreed upon their verdict.

Mr. Root, the clerk of the court, having called over their names, enquired: Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. Thurber, the Foreman, We have.

Mr. Root. How say you, do you find Alexander McLeod, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Thurber. NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Root recorded the verdict, and then said, Gentlemen of the Jury, hearken to your verdict as the court has recorded it; you say that he is not guilty, and so you say all.

The jurors nodded assent.

When the jury returned with their verdict there were very few persons remaining in the court, and there was no exhibition of feeling from any quarter, except with the prisoner's counsel, who apparently felt relieved from the great responsibility under which they had been placed, and satisfaction with the result of their labors.

McLeod left the court in company with his counsel and several Canadian gentlemen his personal friends, and proceeded to Bagge's Hotel, but not again to the safe keeping of the sheriff. He took tea with the same gentlemen at the public table, and now created more interest than when his life and the peace of two great nations were dependent on the judgement of twelve Oneida jurors. It was understood that the jury were each prepared with their verdict on leaving the jury box, and their absence from the court for thirty minutes was not occasioned by a single doubt of what their duty required.

**SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF LIVES.**  
The bark Amanda, from Limerick bound to Quebec, was wrecked at Little Metis Point on the 26th ult. The following is a list of passengers whose lives were lost:

**PASSENGERS LOST.**—Stephen Renaldi, county of Ouse; James Slattery, Patrick Clancy, Ann Murray, Mary Hall (aged 60) John Hinchey, Margaret Hinchey, Maria Hinchey, Frederic Harden, Daniel Carney, Margaret Carney, James Carney, Mary Carney, Jeremiah Connors, Catharine Eustace of Limerick, John O'Brien county of Clare, Mary Cummins, Bridget Cummins, Ann Cummins, Catharine Cummins, Michael Cummins of the county of Galway, Julia Crawley and Patrick O'Neal of Clare, and Thomas Kennedy of Dingle—29.

Male adults 11; female 11; children 7; total 29.

mentioned above, that the following article from the Commercial Bank, furnished some facts in relation to the Cause of its difficulties. When is this plundering the community to end?

**THE CASHIER OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.**  
The cashier of the Commercial Bank, the subject of general conversation in the moneyed circles, has published a lengthy and occupy much space. His father is a respectable farmer in Water street; and his father-in-law a very respectable gentleman of property formerly of the Seventh Ward, but now of Westchester Co. He was a member, and we believe an active member, of the Church in Market street, of which the Rev. Dr. Ferris is pastor. Yet he has been for four years engaged in making fraudulent appropriations of the money of the Bank, and has every six months sworn to the accounts of the bank as rendered to the State, by means of his own depositions. Men always have some way of settling such things with their consciences, and we are told that Mr. R. says, the statement to which he swore were true transcript of the accounts of the Bank, as they stood upon the books, and that, therefore, his oath was not false. The bank Commissioners, however, entertained a different opinion, as we understand, and thought it their duty to cause a complaint to be entered for perjury.

The defalcation was known to the commission, who extended into the affairs of the bank some ten days ago. On the disclosure being made, Mr. Redfield set himself to make security to the Bank, hoping that he did so the matter would go no further. For this purpose he procured the notes of one gentleman for \$10,000; of another, for \$12,000; and of a third for \$14,000, making \$36,000 in all, which, with the bank for \$20,000, signed by his father-in-law and an other friend, that he had given at his entrance upon the office of cashier, covered the whole defalcation. These large notes he was able to obtain of his friends by only saying he was in need of them, without going into the details of his necessities, or the extent of his confidence placed in his character. He repaired to the house of his father-in-law on Friday night for the purpose of completing the matter of security, but he said nothing of his errand, when, on Saturday morning, one of his friends in the city, perceiving the criminal character which the affair was taking, sent him word of his danger, and he immediately told his father-in-law that he was in trouble, and left abruptly. Of course he did not go in the steamer from Boston that afternoon, for it was impossible. Mr. Redfield owned two or three houses in the city, though they are probably mortgaged for their value. He said he had lost the whole of his defalcation by selling his stocks. His style of living was always within his salary, he kept a horse and wagon of little value, which he purchased at the recommendation of his physician. The notes which he procured from his friends for \$36,000 are in possession of the Bank, but whether they possess any legal validity remains to be seen.

A bond given by the Directors of the Commercial Bank to the Bank Commissioners has been mentioned in several of the Papers. The late dividend was declared in violation of the well understood opinions of the Commissioners. It was advertised in the newspapers that the Commissioners had a suspicion that, after what had passed, the Directors would think of declaring another dividend. The Commissioners expostulated with the Directors for what they had done, and well might come to the conclusion to prevent the dividend from being paid. But the directors twisted that they were able to pay, that the stocks were sound, and that the Bank had a surplus, notwithstanding all its losses, and the fact also that \$150,000 of its capital has been used to buy its own stock. The dividend had been advertised, and it was a bad business to countermand it. The Commissioners therefore took the bond of the Directors to the amount of the dividend, for the protection of the safety fund, and allowed the dividend to be paid. If the Bank has assets enough to meet its debts, this bond will of course not be resorted to.

**INCENDIARIES.**—The Rev. J. Rankin, of Ripley, publishes in the Telegraph of that place, that on the night of the 12th inst., an attempt was made to fire his barn and to attack his residence by some 8 or 10 men. These had reached Mr. Rankin's care of an intended attack and he had prepared himself with arms for defence. His son and nephew hearing a signal whistle rushed out of the house with pistols. The son came upon one of these ruffians and received a shot so close as to set his shirt on fire and he shot the other several times in the back. The fire was returned, and the men fled, and he had prepared himself with arms for defence. His son and nephew hearing a signal whistle rushed out of the house with pistols. The son came upon one of these ruffians and received a shot so close as to set his shirt on fire and he shot the other several times in the back. The fire was returned, and the men fled, and he had prepared himself with arms for defence. His son and nephew hearing a signal whistle rushed out of the house with pistols. The son came upon one of these ruffians and received a shot so close as to set his shirt on fire and he shot the other several times in the back. The fire was returned, and the men fled, and he had prepared himself with arms for defence.

The Boston Mercantile Journal, a whig paper of considerable influence, says:—"We acknowledge ourselves one of the number who are not willing to admit that Henry Clay, although a sagacious politician, an eloquent orator, and a pure-minded patriot, is absolutely 'the Whig party,'—or that a National Bank' is one of the fundamental principles of the whig party, and indispensable to the welfare of the country."

The Boston Courier, Whig, says—"What ever may be thought of the two veto messages and the reasons assigned therefor by the President, NINETEEN HUNDRETHS OF THE PEOPLE REJOICE IN THE EVENT."

**CABINET RESIGNATIONS.**—It cannot be doubted, we think, that the continuance of the Cabinet after the first veto, was but a part of the scheme to "head Capt. Tyler" by getting his sanction, publicly and privately to as many federal measures, as possible, and then abandon him to his fate. Having procured his signature to the land bill and other measures which are odious to the democracy, they now not only abandon him, but seek to destroy the confidence of the public in him as a magistrate, and their respect for him as a man, by pretending to disclose their confidential conversations with him! The truth is, the dissolved Cabinet was not Harrison's Cabinet, nor Tyler's Cabinet; but it was Clay's Cabinet. It was selected, not by Gen. Harrison, but by a Whig Caucus, which consulted only the views of Mr. Clay. It was intended to control General Harrison instead of advising him, and is now dissolved because it cannot control Mr. Tyler and has been detected in an attempt to entrap him.

That it is Clayism and nothing else which has produced this rupture, is further shown by the fact that Mr. Webster, who is known to be hostile to Mr. Clay's views, has not found himself required by "honor or duty" to unite with his colleagues in this step.—Kendall's Expositor.

**DAN MARBLE'S LAST.**—Dan was walking one of the streets in Buffalo, betraying evident signs of lameness







